NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Notices of Public Information contain corrections that agencies wish to make to their notices of rulemaking; miscellaneous rulemaking information that does not fit into any other category of notice; and other types of information required by statute to be published in the *Register*. Because of the variety of material that is contained in a Notice of Public Information, the Office of the Secretary of State has not established a specific format for these notices.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Editor's Note: Pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-287.01(E), the Department of Environmental Quality filed the following Notice with the Office of the Secretary of State on January 24, 2000 for publication in the Register.

The 2000 Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Annual Registry

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is pleased to provide this Annual Report on the location, remedial status, and score of the sites on the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Registry as of December 31, 1999. The Registry includes those sites within the state that pose risk to public health, welfare, or the environment from the release of hazardous substances and for which there is current or planned investigation and cleanup. There are 27 sites on the WQARF Registry: 16 in Maricopa County, 7 in Pima County, 2 in Gila County, 1 in Graham County, and 1 in La Paz County.

Sites on the Registry are scored based in part upon the type of contamination present, the location of the contamination, and the number of people that may be affected. Scores are used to help determine relative risk at the site and do not necessarily mean that there is direct exposure of contaminants to humans. Whether the site is currently in remediation or in remediation planning, the agency takes steps to identify the contamination and to prevent exposure.

Additional information regarding these sites is available on our web site at http://www.adeq.state.az.us/environ/waste/index.html. The information is also available in the Superfund Programs Section Information Packet which may be obtained at 3033 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, or by calling (602) 207-2202 or toll free in Arizona at 1(800) 234-5677, ext. 2202. Information about Registry sites, meetings, contact information, and other elements of the WQARF Program can also be accessed at the ADEQ's Superfund Information Line at (602) 207-4360, or toll free in Arizona at 1(800) 234-5677, ext. 4360.

16th Street & Camelback - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in April 1999. The site is approximately bounded by Medlock Drive to the north, Pierson Street to the south, 17th Street to the east, and 14th Place to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include total petroleum hydrocarbons in soil, and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in groundwater.

ADEQ is conducting an initial action to determine if an outside historic source may be contributing to the contamination at the Southern Facility. This action will involve the installation and sampling of a new monitoring well just south of the project area. Installation and sampling of the well are expected to be completed in December 2000. The site has a score of 23 out of a possible 120.

Broadway-Pantano Wash - The site is located in the east-central part of Tucson and is bounded approximately by Speedway Boulevard to the north, Pantano Wash to the east, Broadway Boulevard to the south, and Wilmot Road to the west. Groundwater is approximately 325 feet below the ground surface and is contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). (PCE and TCE are solvents used in dry cleaning of clothes and metal degreasing, respectively). The contaminated groundwater is migrating to the west and has already resulted in the closing of four Tucson Water production wells.

The major source of the groundwater contamination is the Broadway North Landfill. The City of Tucson and Pima County submitted the Remedial Investigation Report for the North Broadway Landfill to ADEQ. This report indicates that contaminated landfill gases are traveling from the landfill down to the groundwater below and contaminating the groundwater. In 2000, the City and County plan to install a soil vapor extraction system which will remove and treat these contaminated landfill gases. The City and County will submit plans for preventing further migration of the contaminated groundwater in 2000.

ADEQ has signed a Prospective Purchaser Agreement with Home Depot which is planning to locate a store on the southernmost part of the Broadway North Landfill.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in October 1999. A Community Advisory Board has been established for the site. The site has a score of 57 out of a possible 120.

Central & Camelback - Southwest Corner Source Portion - The Southwest Corner Source portion of the site is located at

the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Camelback Road. This portion of the Central & Camelback study area in Phoenix was placed on the WQARF Registry in the third quarter of fiscal year 1999. The boundaries of the site are approximately oval shaped, reaching north to south from Camelback Road to Mariposa Street, and east to west from a point about 250 feet west of Central Avenue to Central Avenue.

The primary contaminant of concern at this portion of the site is tetrachloroethylene (PCE), a solvent commonly used in dry-cleaning. PCE is present in the groundwater beneath the surface. There is an underground parking structure near the portion, the lower level of which is below the water table. There is a concern that the contaminated groundwater could infiltrate the lower level of the garage, causing a health risk. ADEQ is currently working to determine the most appropriate remedial action for this portion, which will be some form of hydraulic control of the groundwater contamination plume.

This site is a portion of a larger plume. Preliminary assessment and scoring of the larger plume is in process for placement on the Registry, and development of a final remedy. The site has a score of 31 out of a possible 120.

East Central Phoenix - 38th Street and Indian School Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in the first quarter of fiscal year 1999. The site is bounded approximately by Indian School Road to the north, Amelia Avenue to the south, 38th Street to the east, and 36th Street to the west. ADEQ is investigating this site due to the presence of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the groundwater, 25-30 feet below the ground surface. The site has a score of 20 out of a possible 120.

East Central Phoenix - 40th Street and Indian School Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in the first quarter of fiscal year 1999. The site is bounded approximately by a diagonal starting near the intersection of 38th and Monterosa Streets and ending near the intersection of 40th Street and Devonshire Avenue to the north, a diagonal starting near the intersection of 38th Street and Piccadilly Road and ending northeast of the intersection of 40th Street and Indian School Road to the south, 40th Street to the east, and 38th Street to the west. ADEQ is investigating this site due to the presence of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the groundwater, 25-30 feet below the ground surface. The site has a score of 20 out of a possible 120.

East Central Phoenix - 48th Street and Indian School Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in the fourth quarter of FY 99. The site is bounded approximately by a point approximately 400 feet north of Indian School Road to a point 160 feet south of Indian School Road, bounded on the east by 48th Street and on the west by 45th Place. ADEQ is investigating this site due to the presence of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the groundwater. A contract with Salt River Project (SRP) has been signed for SRP to perform a plume source control Interim Remedial Action. The site has a score of 27 out of a possible 120.

East Washington Fluff - East Washington Fluff was added to the WQARF Registry in June 1999. The site is located between 3rd and 5th Streets and between Buckeye Road and Pima Street and is 12 acres in size. The site contains significant quantities of auto shredder fluff co-mingled with native soils. Contaminants known to exist at the site are lead and PCBs, a substance historically used as an insulator in electronic components.

There is one known disposal pit on the site. The site also reportedly contains two or more underground storage tanks. The site was abandoned for approximately 10 years. Preliminary trench sampling was conducted in early 1997, and a twelve foot fence was installed by ADEQ around the site with the appropriate signs to warn the public that hazardous substances are present at the site. The site has a score of 22 out of a possible 120.

El Camino del Cerro - This site is located in northwest Tucson and is approximately bounded by Rillito River to the north, El Camino del Cerro Road to the south, Shannon Road to the east, and the Santa Cruz River to the west. The El Camino del Cerro Landfill occupies approximately 20 acres in the southwest portion of the site area. The primary contaminants of concern are tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), and vinyl chloride in groundwater.

A pilot gas remediation system for VOCs and landfill gas (methane) was installed by Pima County and is in place and operating. Pima County has requested an early settlement of liability for their portion of the site. The request is currently under negotiation. Feasibility Study Reports for both the Landfill and Groundwater Operable Units for the site have been submitted to ADEQ for review. The site has a score of 71 out of a possible 120.

Estes Landfill - This site is located south of the Sky Harbor Airport and is bounded approximately by the Salt River to the north, Magnolia Street to the south, State Route 153 to the east, and 40th Street to the west. Groundwater beneath the landfill contains vinyl chloride and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE) (both common to solvent degradation), and traces of other organic compounds and metals. Groundwater contamination from the landfill extends approximately 1/2-mile to the northwest of the landfill. Quarterly monitoring of the groundwater is conducted by ADEQ.

ADEQ conducted field work, including the installation of 4 groundwater monitoring wells, to address data gaps in the draft remedial investigation report. Data indicate that a significant source of contamination exists in the south-central portion of the landfill. The final remedial investigation (RI) report was completed in June 1999. An RI addendum report is planned for summer 2000. The feasibility study (FS) report is expected to be completed in fall 2000.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in December 1999. A Community Advisory Board will be established for the site by early 2000. The site has a score of 45 out of a possible 120.

Klondyke Tailings - This site is located on the north bank of the Aravaipa Creek, approximately 4.5 miles upstream of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area in the unincorporated town of Klondyke. The site was added to the WQARF Registry site in the second quarter of fiscal year 1999. ADEQ has hired a contractor to conduct an Archaeological and Cultural Resource Study, an Ecological Risk Assessment, and Lead Speciation Study at the site before the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) will be conducted.

The site is comprised of two piles of mine tailings, the soil between and adjacent to these piles, and the area approximately 50 feet into the stream bed of Aravaipa Creek, directly adjacent to the tailings piles. The site is bounded to the east by Klondyke Road. The contaminants include lead, cadmium, and arsenic. The site has a score of 69 out of a possible 120.

Los Reales Landfill - Los Reales Landfill was listed on the WQARF Registry in April 1999. The landfill is an active municipal sanitary landfill approximately 347 acres in size located in southeast Tucson and has been in operation since 1967. Groundwater samples taken in August 1988 and January 1989 indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds in two groundwater monitor wells in the vicinity of Los Reales Road.

ADEQ approved the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the site on April 5, 1995. On March 10, 1999, the City of Tucson implemented the groundwater pump and treat system. Groundwater is extracted and treated by air stripping the volatiles and capturing them with a carbon filter. A portion of the treated water is reinjected into the aquifer and a portion is used for dust control at the Landfill. The site has a score of 32 out of a possible 120.

Miracle Mile - This site is located in Tucson and is approximately bounded by Roger Road to the north, Prince Road to the south, Flowing Wells Road to the east, and Bottletree Lane to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include trichloroethylene (TCE) and chromium.

Quarterly water quality sampling and monthly water level measurements were initiated in May 1999 and will continue through September 2000. The Technical Memorandum summarizing existing site data and recommending additional fieldwork to complete the remedial investigation (RI) was completed in January 2000. The work plan for the remaining RI fieldwork will be completed by March 2000. As part of the Interim Remedial Action, ADEQ is currently reviewing the initial draft of a Water Supply Study describing and evaluating alternatives available to address lost production to Flowing Wells Irrigation District resulting from TCE contamination.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in June 1999. A Community Advisory Board has been established for the site. The site has a score of 62 out of a possible 120.

Park - Euclid - The site in Tucson was placed on the WQARF Registry in April 1999. The site is approximately bounded by Broadway Boulevard to the north, 14th Street to the south, Santa Rita Avenue to the east, and Euclid Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern include diesel fuel and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), and 1,1 dichloroethene (DCE).

ADEQ is currently investigating the sources of contamination at the site which includes the installation of a deep monitor well to assess the vertical distribution of contamination in the perched and regional aquifers at and near the site. Three additional wells are planned to assess the horizontal extent of contamination in the shallow portion of the aquifer. Quarterly groundwater sampling and monthly water level measurements are expected to begin in February 2000.

A Community Advisory Board will be established for this site in February 2000. The site has a score of 51 out of a possible 120.

Payson PCE - This site is bounded approximately by Frontier Street to the north, Aero Drive to the south, Beeline Highway to the east, and McLane Road to the west. The primary contaminant of concern at the site is tetrachloroethylene (PCE) which is in groundwater approximately 28-60 feet below the ground surface. Successful operation of two groundwater treatment systems began in October 1998 and continues to date. The clean water from these systems is delivered to the Town of Payson. Drinking water is supplied at an approximate rate of 300 gallons per minute, and is supplemented with bottled water by ADEQ. Investigations are ongoing to determine additional cleanup needs at the site. Plans for more aggressive cleanup of the source area include a soil vapor extraction system pilot test in summer 2000.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in December 1999. A Community Advisory Board has been established for this site. The site has a score of 63 out of a possible 120.

Pinal Creek - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in October 1998. The site is located in the east central Arizona in Gila County in and around the communities of Globe and Miami, Claypool and Wheatfields. The site includes the BHP Copper and Cyprus Miami Mining Corporation mining properties, and the drainages and underlying aquifers of Miami Wash, Bloody Tanks Wash, Russell Gulch, and Pinal Creek. The site also includes the entire floodplain of Pinal Creek from the Old Dominion Mine to the Salt River, plus those portions of the communities underlain by contaminated groundwater. Contamination in the groundwater and in the perennial portion of Pinal Creek consists of heavy metals such as copper, cobalt, nickel, zinc, cadmium, acidity, and high levels of dissolved solids. The Pinal Creek Group, which consists of BHP, Cyprus and Inspiration Copper, have been conducting remedial actions since 1988 and have completed remedial investigations, risk assess-

ments, a feasibility study and a recommended remedial action plan.

The State and the Pinal Creek Group have signed a settlement agreement and an administrative order requiring the construction of a plant to treat contaminated groundwater along lower Pinal Creek to prevent further degradation of surface water quality. Construction of the treatment plant began in November 1999. Currently, the plant is treating contaminated groundwater at a rate of 3000 gallons per minute and releasing the treated water back into Pinal Creek. The site has a score of 97 out of a possible 120.

Shannon Road-Rillito Creek - This site is located in Tucson and was placed on the WQARF Registry in April 1999. The site consists of a groundwater plume containing tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), and dichloroethene (DCE). The contaminant plume has impacted three community wells. One of these wells has been shut down and the other two wells have had wellhead treatment systems installed to reduce contaminants in groundwater to meet drinking water standards. The source(s) of this contamination is unknown. ADEQ will be conducting a remedial investigation/ feasibility study of this site in fiscal year 2000. The site has a score of 53 out of a possible 120.

Silverbell Jail Annex Landfill - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry in April 1999, and is located in Tucson. The landfill is a closed municipal solid waste landfill owned and operated by the City of Tucson (COT). The landfill is made up of approximately 40 acres. The southern portion of the landfill has been covered with soil. The northern portion of the landfill has been covered and re-vegetated and now underlies the Silverbell Golf Course.

In 1995, the City of Tucson completed an interim final Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the site. The RAP proposed a pump and treat system which would extract groundwater from the aquifer and treat is by air stripping the volatiles and capturing them with a carbon filter. Treated water would be reinjected and/or reused at Silverbell Golf Course. In 1996, ADEQ approved the COT's request to conduct a pilot study to evaluate the effectiveness of recirculation technology at the site to replace or enhance the approved pump and treat system. The pilot study has been implemented and a determination will be made as to the effectiveness of utilizing such technology for remediation at the landfill. The site has a score of 51 out of a possible 120.

South Mesa - The site was added to the WQARF Registry in 1998 and is located in Mesa and Gilbert. The site is bounded approximately by 10th Avenue to the north, the railroad south of Baseline Road to the south, Stapley Road to the east, and the railroad west of Center Street to the west. The contaminants of concern at the site are tetrachloroethylene (PCE), chromium, nickel, and manganese in groundwater which are present in the groundwater approximately 110-130 feet below the ground surface.

Two remedial action projects at the site have significantly reduced the contamination by treating pumped groundwater and extracting vapors from the soil. The remaining contamination is being monitored quarterly. A contractor is currently being selected to determine if there are any sampling data gaps which need to be addressed, continue quarterly groundwater monitoring and monthly groundwater level surveys, complete the remedial investigation, conduct a human health risk assessment, conduct a feasibility study, evaluate continued operation of the soil vapor extraction system at the former Applied Metallics facility and prepare a proposed remedial action plan for the site. The site has a score of 26 out of a possible 120.

Tyson Wash - The Tyson Wash site is located in the Town of Quartzsite, La Paz County. This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on December 4, 1998. The site in Quartzsite has boundaries approximately 300 feet to the north of Cowell Lane to the north, 400 feet east of Washington Boulevard to the east, 300 feet south of Cowell Lane to the south, and 200 feet west of Oregon Avenue to the west. PCE is present in the groundwater approximately 40-70 feet below the ground surface. ADEQ is currently evaluating groundwater contamination occurring at the Site. The plume contains tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in concentrations above the Aquifer Water Quality Standard for PCE of 5 micrograms per liter.

ADEQ has completed a preliminary investigation of the site which included sampling existing private drinking water wells, establishing new monitoring wells, soil and soil vapor sampling. The Department is now in the process of retaining a consultant to conduct a remedial investigation/feasibility study.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in December 1999. A Community Advisory Board has been established for this site. The site has a score of 46 out of a possible 120.

Vulture Mill - This site is located just east of U.S. Route 89/93 about one mile northwest of the center of the Town of Wickenburg. The eastern boundary of the site is approximately 1/4 mile west of the Hassayampa River Channel. The site is on private land and consists of a former gold-ore milling facility with approximately 90,000 to 100,000 cubic yards of impacted soil and stockpiled mill tailings. The contaminants of concern at the site are lead, arsenic and manganese.

The human health risk assessment (HHRA) was completed on June 25, 1999. Based on the bioavailability of the lead in the mill tailings, the HHRA recommends that remedial action be taken to reduce exposure. The responsiveness summary to the Proposed Remedial Action Plan was finalized on June 29, 1999. A record of decision was executed on September 2, 1999. The selected remedy includes excavation of tailings and contaminated soil, backfilling with clean soil, and installation of a soil cover, as well as groundwater monitoring and institutional controls for installation of new wells. A contractor has been hired by ADEQ to prepare the final remedy design and project specifications. A conceptual design is expected to be completed in February 2000.

A Community Advisory Board has been established for this site. The site has a score of 65 out of a possible 120.

West Central Phoenix (WCP) - In the summer of 1998, the West Central Phoenix project area was separated into the five sites listed below. Contaminants present at these sites include PCE and TCE which are present in the groundwater approximately 90-120 feet below ground surface and in some soils. ADEQ is conducting monthly water level measurements from approximately 84 monitor wells in the West Central Phoenix area. This is part of an area-wide monthly effort to better define the extent of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination in groundwater. Further details for each site follow:

WCP East Grand Avenue - The site is approximately bounded by Whitton Avenue to the north, Osborn Road to the south, 29th Avenue to the east, and 30th Avenue to the west. A contract was awarded to for the conduct of the remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) at a facility. To date, 7 monitor wells have been installed as part of this investigation. The field investigative activities (which include the installation of a minimum of 9 monitor wells, soil sampling, geophysical testing, aquifer tests, quarterly groundwater sampling, monthly water level measurements) are expected to be near completion by the end of fiscal year 2000. The site has a score of 26 out of a possible 120.

WCP North Canal Plume - The approximate boundaries of this site are Indian School Road on the north, 36th Avenue on the east, Clarendon Avenue on the south, and 40th Avenue on the west. ADEQ plans to award in fiscal year 2000 a contract to conduct the remedial investigation/feasibility study at the site. Investigative activities will focus on problem definition and result in data of adequate technical content to evaluate potential risks and to support the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives. The site has a score of 22 out of a possible 120.

WCP North Plume - The site is approximately bounded by Turney Avenue to the north, Indian School Road to the south, 38th Avenue to the east, and 43rd Avenue to the west. The Phase II remedial investigation in the West Central Phoenix North Plume Site has been initiated in one facility. To date, 20 monitor wells have been installed as part of this investigation. The Phase II field investigative activities (which include the installation of a minimum of 29 monitor wells, soil sampling, geophysical testing, aquifer tests, quarterly groundwater sampling, monthly water level measurements) are expected to be near completion by the end of fiscal year 2000. A notice was published in the *Arizona Republic* announcing the public comment period for a request for No Further Action (NFA) at one of the facilities in this site. ADEQ's determination on the NFA request is pending. The site has a score of 50 out of a possible 120.

WCP West Grand Avenue - The site is approximately bounded by Osborn Road to the north, Earll Drive to the south, 33rd Avenue to the east, and 35th Avenue to the west. The interim remedy soil vapor extraction (SVE) system has been shut down since May 1998. ADEQ has requested confirmation sampling of the system to determine whether the soil remediation can be closed out. The site has a score of 17 out of a possible 120.

WCP West Osborn Complex - The site is approximately bounded by the Grand Canal to the north, Pinchot Avenue to the south, 34th Drive to the east, and 39th Drive to the west. The working party-led remedial investigation has been completed and the draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted for ADEQ's review. Based on ADEQ's draft remedial investigation review and comments, preliminary groundwater computer modeling was conducted. ADEQ reviewed the preliminary results of the computer modeling and requested a more detailed groundwater model that would simulate more closely the conditions at the Site. The additional groundwater modeling will be utilized to make decisions regarding the need for additional groundwater investigations and/or installation of monitor wells to complete the remedial investigation. The groundwater modeling and feasibility study are expected to be finalized during fiscal year 2000.

The hydrologic system beneath the West Osborn Complex (WOC) changed dramatically during fiscal year 1999 due to the concrete lining of the Grand Canal. Water levels beneath the WOC dropped approximately 20 feet. Groundwater contamination became trapped in the soil beneath the WOC facility after the drop in the water table. As a result of these conditions, the Design for the Interim Groundwater Pump and Treat System previously approved by ADEQ was determined to be no longer be feasible. In fiscal year 1999, the working party proposed and ADEQ approved soil vapor extraction (SVE) as an alternative approach to interim remediation at the WOC. Three SVE wells were installed during April 1999 and the SVE system is now operational. The site has a score of 47 out of a possible 120.

West Van Buren - This site is approximately bounded by Van Buren Street to the north, Buckeye Road to the south, 7th Avenue to the east, and 83rd Avenue to the west. Between 7th Avenue and 27th Avenue, there is an extension of the plume south to Lower Buckeye Road. Contaminants of concern at the site include tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), 1-1,dichloroethene (DCE), chromium, and benzene. The plume lies approximately 60 to 100 feet below the ground surface.

A groundwater flow model is under development. Monthly technical exchange meetings are held with interested parties. Monthly groundwater elevation data and semi-annual groundwater concentration data are being collected from approximately 44 wells. A soil and groundwater treatment system is planned for the former American Linen Supply Company facility to clean up soil and groundwater contamination. A soil vapor extraction and air sparging system is currently operating at the Dolphin facility.

A fact sheet discussing the site was mailed to area residents and businesses in October 1999. A Community Advisory Board has been established for this site. The site has a score of 50 out of a possible 120.

Western Avenue PCE - This site is located in Avondale and Goodyear and was placed on the WQARF Registry in December 1998. The site is approximately bounded by Hill Drive to the north, 3rd Street to the east, and Litchfield Road to the west; the southern boundary proceeds on a southwesterly angle approximately 1000 feet north of State Route 85 until it reaches the western boundary just north of the entrance to the Phoenix-Goodyear Airport. The primary contaminant of concern is tetrachloroethene (PCE) which is present in the portion of the groundwater (Subunit A) approximately 60-110 feet below the ground surface.

ADEQ will be installing five monitoring wells by April 2000 as part of an early response action. These wells will assist ADEQ in monitoring the on-going remedial action at the Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Superfund site involving treatment of PCE from the Western Avenue plume. The PCE cleanup is occurring by way of a nearby network of extraction wells and an air stripper owned and operated by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. The treated water is reinjected down gradient into the same aquifer. In addition, ADEQ will be able to obtain information from these wells to determine the approximate mass of PCE within the Western Avenue plume and gain a better understanding of where the source is located. The site has a score of 51 out of a possible 120.